ered from the injuries he received there last Summer when thrown from his carriage. Mr. Joseph Jefferson is credited with the

on at his Louisiana plantation of a practical, cheap, and beautiful fence crowned with roses. It is described as "the most economical and useful fence in the Southern States." The late Home Ruler, Isaac Butt, is said to

buried let the funeral be perfectly private, with as few Parsons attending and as little show and expense as postant funeral be perfectly private, with as few Parsons attending and as little show and expense as postant funeral be perfectly private, with as few Parsons attending and as little show and expense as postant funeral be perfectly private, with as few Parsons attending and as little show and expense as postant funeral be perfectly private. "To those," writes Mr. Longfellow in a "To those," writes Mr. Longfellow in a regret, in "Blow, blow, thou Winter wind," and "Under pleasant letter, "who ask how I can write so many the Greenwood Tree." It is of the first importance, things that sound as if I were as happy as a boy, please say that there is in this neighborhood, or neighboring town, a pear tree planted by Governor Endicott 260 years ago, and that it still bears fruit not to be distin-

guished from the young tree in flavor. I suppose the tree makes rew wood every year, so that some part of it is always young. Perhaps that is the way with some men when they grow old; I hope it is so with me." Mile. Sarah Bernhardt has a high idea of her dramatic dignity. She has refused to go to London with the other artists of the Comedie Française unless the management will promise to let her make her first appearance in a tragedy of Racine or Cornellle, instead of in a modern eccentric comedy like " L'Errangere." This is not a more question of amour proper, for she has offered either "Andremaque," in which the more important character does not fail to her share, or "Z.fre," or "Puddre." So determined is the actress that she has even piaced her resignation in the hands of the Comedie

New-Haven, Conn., May 19.-It is announced that President Hayes will attend the Commencement exercises at Yale College in June next.

GENERAL NOTES.

At the close of his chapter on Waterloo Victorsilingo implies that it was a small thing to put a lion there. The lion is now in a bad way, and may come down from its knoll with a crash any fine day. The ground beneath the base is breaking up, and there is a continued crambling and slipping of the earth. Already the upper part of the staircase is destroyed, and the h-less Briton is compelled to climb the slope as best he

The utility of the "editorial we" is neatly Illustrated by the head-lines of an account given by The Indianapolis Democrat of an assault upon its editor. and attempts to kill us in the bosom of our family—we grapple with the would-be murderer—be is a Hercules—be drags us into the yard, where he was arrested." A second attempt was made on Mr. Lip it's life, and he again speaks of the "deadly aim taken at us."

Pope advance. If he care! A man's house is his castle, and if need be, he should defend it with his life. I have a Gatting guin, a handy billy and a dirk. Yet I am wilting to declare hands off and begin a new deal. Pope, what do you say I Shall we be triends and quit, or must I. On to Oklahoma T Your fate is in your own

"Colonel" Jared E. Kirby, on trial in Texas for the indiscretion of shooting and killing his neighbor, Steele, as the latter was leaving church, is said by The Galeerion News to be " an exemplary young man." " All units," it continues with enthusiasm, " in saying older man: that his word has been his bond, and that, morally and socially, no youth has grown up so generally respected and loved; while religiously he has been a member of and regular attendant upon the Methodist Church for years." Kirby "appears to feel relieved" The News says, and he looks "quite handsome" as he sain "without showing the slightest emotion or fear," and listens to the evidence. "Talk with citizens shows no determined effort to put a stop to the numerous murders that have been committed in waiter County, though hearly every one mimits they are tired of it, and hop

A secret society of malefactors called Fraturn ims recently been broken up at Palermo. It was duly organized under one chief, with subdivisions of labor, a council of directors, and its own physician, n tary, councillors and apothecary. An eath bound th bers to mutual defence and succor, and all infringe ments of the rules were punished with death. The rites of admission were horrible. The florer of the candidate was numetured, and with the blood issuing from the image was then burned and the ashes were scattered to the winds. The hoopy of was act white candidate was stationed opposite. A pistel was put in his hand, and he was required to fire at the cruedix. It is supposed that the man who shoots at the image of the cruedine Redeemer will have no scrupte in kniling his father, son or brother at the will of the society, and after this proof of his courage the candidate is duobed Fratuzza, and made a full member of the craft.

This is the Rogation Day recommended by the Lambeth Conference to the Anglican communic in July last for a service of intercession in behalf of church missions throughout the world. On Long Island it is also the day on which the Diocesan Convention meets, and in the evening a very impressive service will be held in St. Ann's Church. All the clergy of the H. Hell will be the preacher. In England the observance of the day will be general. In an address to the clergy a committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel remarked that it is most appropria of the Gospel remarked that it is most appropriate
"that a part of the season originally appointed for
special prayer that God would bless the produce of the
earth, should be devoted to an object still dearer to our
incarnate Lord-manuely, the prespectity and growth of
the spiritual seed." They say that while services should
be arranged at the most convenient hours for the greatest number of worshippers, and for a public withess and
the influence of example, the fullest observance of the
day and the real power of the intercession must be
looked for to the small band of more entrest souls who
are the file and leaven of every congressition; and if
only three persons in each of the 20,000 churches of
England intercede there will be a large aggregate of
worship.

THE DRAMA.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

It was said by the wisest and sweetest of all poets that " Never anything can be amiss when simess and duty tender it." The revival of " As You Like It," though made late in the season, and at a time when active and thoughtful interest in the graver as pects of the stage has begun somewhat to languish, is high and worthy in motive, stamped with the authentic seal of loveliness, and every way entitled to hospitable reception. This revival was effected last night in Wallock's Pheatre, and with far more than the usual con comitants of success. The difficulty which has always stood in the way of an entirely adequate interpretation of "As You Like It" was not, indeed. overcome on this occasion, nor is it likely to be surmounted. More than most other works of human genius this piece is saturated with the ethereal, spiritual quality of poetry; and that attribute makes it, to some extent, impracticable upon the stage. There are not many actors. in other words, whose spirits can breathe in such fine air as pervades this comedy; and it might be added. not unjustly, that there are not, perhaps, many spectators who can understand the spirits that could. This is a prosy world; and, possibly, a purely ideal representation of "As You Like It," partaking to the fullest extent of the subtle and einsive character of the play itself, would fall short of impressive contact th the general apprehension of mankind. There is no immediate danger, however, that such a trul of the public tests will occur. Like every previous perforance of the comedy that has been seen here-at least within twenty-five years—the one new current is chiefly valuable for its influence in reviving a beautiful subject, and for a few gracious and precious incidents. It car ries the imagination—like an Autumn brook, on white the wild flowers drift, in aimiess and happy Indolenceonce more into the booky depths of the wood of Arden, peopled with its throng of exiles, waking again the gen tle voices of philosophy and humor, and mingling the music of the lover's lute with the rustle of the falling leaf. To feel again this spell of loveliness is to enjoy a certain measure of freedom from the thrail of everyday life-and, surely, it is something gained even to be reminded that such a realm of freedom exists. Those persons who, at Wallack's Theatre, have assumed to use the enchantment of "As You Like It have, at all events, proceeded up the right spirit. The treatment of the piece, last night, alike in the acting and the stage-setting, was, to a very remarkable degree, tender, delicate, dream-like, and graceful; and, though the wooden intelligence of conventionality at times made itself clearly perceptible, the performance was fraught with very much of the charm of sustained illusion and poetical suggestiveness, and it was entirely free from offerce. The cast is one of the best that have been made in this country. It bogins with Ada Cavendish-for whose sake the great comedy has now been brought forward-as Kosalind and it includes John Gilbert as Adam, Frederick Bobin son as Jacques, Joseph Wheelock as Orlando, Harry Beckett as Touchstone, Effic Germon as Audsey, Stolia Boutlace as Celia, Mr. H. A. Wenyer as the Bunished Duke, Mr. F. A. Tannebill as Duke Frederick, James Peakes as Amiens, Charles Rockwell as Oliver, J. A. Kennedy as Silvius, E. M. Holland as Corin, and Miss Laura Wallace as Phebe. The musical portion en-

lists the services of Mr. Barron, alto, of St.

Luke's Church; G. C. Deyo, bass, of Dr. Chapin's Church; C. G. T. Anderson, of St. Ann's; Arthur Cook, tenor, Philo Wolf, and W. Cassidy. The use of the expedient of plaintive song, -warbled in the ears of exiles, "under the shade of melancholy boughs,"-is, of course, one of the peculiar felicities of the play. It gives expression to the sad wisdom of experience, a'great, farseeing, and humane nature's tenderness toward the frailty of mankind, and have left his family unprovided for. He left a letter, in which he said: "Put no inscription over the grave except the date of my birth and death, and wherever I am plation which is always suggested by the contrast of plation which is always suggested by the contrast of to tears, of that far-off wail of mournful, compassionate accordingly, that the songs in "As You Like It" should be given with real feeling. They were so given last night; and the only possible improvement upon the execution of the vocalists that could fairly be suggested is a more entire subordination of the musical performance to the idea of absolute identification with dramatic circumstances. There were four distinct musical features -aside from the "Shakespearean overture" by the band. under the direction of Mr. Hermann Brode-and they aroused the emphatic plaudits of genuine enthusiasm. This feeling, it ought to be added, was intensified by the lovely rustic scenes, illustrative of the Wood of Arden, which have been painted for this revival by Messrs. Roberts and J. Clare, It seemed, also to largely promoted by the impersonation of Rosalind that was given-with such charming personal sweetness-by Miss Cavendish. The greeting and the popular ratification accorded to this actress were such as could not be mistaken. She touched the hearts of her auditors and she glided at once into their favor, This, however, was less because she was Rosalind than because she was herself. The power to apprehence a Shake-speareau character through the imagination, and to lift one's self into an ideal, is so essential in Rosalind that the absence of it will almost defeat the performance; but there is no character in which a charming woman can give ampler play to all the citributes that fascinate the fancy. That part of Rosalind in which Mass Cavendish was really excellent combines its elements of clee, caprice, sweetness, and tantalizing machief. There are other attributes—a largeness of affectionate womanhood, a height of intellect, a dignity of bearing, a breadth of intuniave wisdom, a rich, invariant, sparking warmth of humor—which were not apparent in this performance. It was such a Rosalind as no man could see without kindness, protective gentleness, and interest—vory much the emotions which are inspired by pretty, petulant, capricious childhood—but not the Rosalind that arcuses love. There is no call just new for further redimenant upon the matter; but it may be worth while to make just a passing and explanatory reference to the rapid, indiscriminate, and often in appreciable delivery of the text. This, among less because she was Rozalind than because she was her-Indianapolic Democrat of an assault upon its editor.

"Harding, of The Herald, enters our home on a quiet fabbath evening without ecremony, revolver in bandand attempts to kill us in the bosom of our family—we grapple with the would-be murinerer—he is a Herales—he drags us into the yard, where he was arrested." A second attempt was made on Mr. Light's life, and he again speaks of the "deady am taken at us."

The invasion of the Indian Territory would appear to have become a sickly farce, judging from the "proclamation," which Carpenter, the demagagne "header," sends to the The Kanass City Times: "Is the BRUSH, May 12.—1 am here, solitary and unarmed. Let Pope advance, if he dare! A man's house is his castle, reception; and, if the impression she leaves with who think be not altogether what the highest am could wish, if should not be forgotten that this charac-ter of Rosalind is probably the most delicate in shades of interior meaning and the most difficult to embody of all the heromes in Shakespeare

RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY.

features about the performance yesterday that quite | 340 by William P. Clyde. cellipsed that at the Park, Miss Elmore, who was the life of the other company, is now with Mr. Rice's party, and see is irresistibly funny, and Mr. Edouin, who is the other "Babe," is quie as good as she ta. The company throughout is very strong, so that there is scarcely one of the minor parts that is not well filled. Mr. Leuis Harrison, who is the Kr Roseland Maccassor, is notably good, and evinces throughly true dramatic inlent. The piece will undoubtedly be a success here.

BOURBON BALLADS-NO. 18.

AN APPEAL TO MISTER HAYES FOR MERCY. The Democrate have decided to pass an address to the Pre-ion; and present if to him in the presence of both houses, a revided in the joint rules. [Louisville Courier-Journa.]

Good Minter Hayes, we repent of our sin;
Years it is close upon twenty
Since out of office and folder we've been,
White you have reveiled in plenty.
Bowed at the feet of you here we entrent of you
Not to monopolize everything so;
Pity and pardon us!
Don't be too hard on us!
Soften and give us a show!
When you were chosen on led us to hope

Soften and give us a show;
When you were chosen you led us to hope
You were the Radicais leaving;
Then we made love and proposed to elope—
Ah, we have found you deceiving!
Madly you which at us! You have fling back at us
Every sweet word we had learned to bestow;
Cut from the first of it!

That is the worst of it— Soften and give us a show 1 Soften and give us a snow?

Key and Carl Schurz-when they entered the ark
Leading you in by the button.

Many a Boutbon was heard to remark
"Certainly he is our mutton."

How we were taken in! How we were shaken in
Hopes that were precious and fed upon crow!
But there are perishing
Fellows still cherishing
Dreams that you'll give us a show!

Nonsense! That offer to marshal a force
Just to inaugurate Tilden!
All gascomde! We were blowing, of course,
Who'd offer blood to be suffed in
Any such bettle as that for such cattle as
Crowd Copier Aller above or below!

Why sin't you havin' us Fed! We are ravenous! Move up and give us a show! Move up and give us a show:

Feed us and we will your champions be;

Peace is no longer in danger;

Principles vanish the moment that we

Get our noses into the manger.

Banish the partisan! Mercy's great heart is an
Island whence virtue and victuals will flow;

Pity and pardon us!

Don't be too hard on us!

Move up and give us a show!

PERLIC OPINION.

An exchange says Mr. Tilden is not a favorite in Texas as a Fresidential candidate. Nor is he anywhere. But the bar'l is quite popular.—[Memphis Ayalanche (Ind. Dem.)

One hundred thousand copies of the recent The indications are that when Senator Voor-

GENERAL GRANT ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Correspondence of The New-York Herald.

In response to an address from a Chinese delegation, in the Island of Penanc, General Grant said it afforded him a special pleasure to receive the address which had just been read. He was about to visit delegation, in the Island of Penant, General Grant said it afforced him a suecial pleasure to receive the address which had just been read. He was about to visit China, having received a warm invitation to do so, and he was anxious to see with his own eyes the hasticulious and proofs of that country. To be met with a welcome from Cainamen in this colony, therefore, was gratifying. There was one point in the address in reference to the passage by Congress of a bill restricting the emigration of Chinamen to the United States. He knew nothing of such a bill except what he had read in the telegraphic dispatches in the last English newspapers. He knew nothing of the details of the bill. He had been absent from the United States for some time, and was imperfectly informed of the bubble sentiment when had supported its passage. In all questions like this there were demanogues who, in America as in other countries, nander to prejudices against race or nationality, and favor any measure of oppression that might advance their political interests. A good deal of the antipathy toward people of other taces in the United States, of which we heard so much, was demagogism, and did not represent the better fecting of the country. In this question of Chinese emigration there was something to be said in favor of those who advocated a bill imiting emigration of the Chinese to America. In his earlier years, when a young officer in the Army, the General said he spent some time in California and saw there something of the beginning of Chinese emigration to the United States, but to the Chiname for Children's was the beginning of this whole agitation. He remembered very well the objections he than heard to Cainese emigration. It was not to the Chiname coming to the United States, but to his coming in a condition of shavery. He never doubted, and no one could doubt, that in the end, no matter what agitation might for the time being effect at home, the American reconing to the United States, but to his coming of the country the asyum th

what the head of the Rural Democratic

Editor Needs.

From The Memphis Acidanche (Ind. Dem.)

The following product of the Ohio end of

the Okolona Lunatic Asylum appears in The the 14th: Mr. W.-H. Kernan, of this paper, has sent the following THOMAS HUBBARD, Bellefontniae, Okto 1

THOMAS HUBBARD, Bellefontains, Ohio:
Brain the letter over my signature to General J. S. Robinson, in The Columbus (Ohio) Daily Democrat as an INFA MOUNT OF OHO ERV.
WILL H. KRHNAS. OUR POHOENY.

WHILH EERMAN.
Of course the letter was a forgery, and a very stupione at that. The head of the newspaper enitor who swallowed it as genuine should be bored for the simples

THE FORLORN HOPE OF THE SOUTH.

From The Vicksbury Head (Dem.)

Let her bury the Southern Bourbons under a crusning deteat, and form a strong athance with the Concervatives of the North. She has barely time to do this. If it is not done this year it may be too late. Her Congressmen should instantly take the lead in a course so conservative that it will be sustained and approved by a majority of the North.

A MISMANAGED COMPANY.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE CHARGED WITH FRAUD. APPLICATION TO HAVE THE PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY DIS-SOLVED-A RECEIVER ASKED FOR IMMEDIATELY -WILLIAM P. CLYDE AND HIS FATHER ACCUSED

OF FRAUDULENT MISMANAGEMENT. In a suit brought by the Attorney-General of this State to dissolve the Philadelphia and New-York Steam Navigation Company, of which William P. Clyde, his father, Thomas Clyde, and Jacob Lorillard are the chief stockholders, the two Clydes are accused of having fraudulently diverted the profits of the company to their own benefit. It is alleged that the company has not the legal number of stockholders and directors, and that there have been many irregularities in connection with it. Jacob Lorillard supports the movement for the appointment of a receiver and the dissolution of the company.

CHARGES OF THE COMPLAINT. HOW THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY ARE ALLEGED

TO HAVE BEEN MISMANAGED. Suit has been brought in the name of the People by Attorney-General Schoonmaker, in the Supreme Court in this city, for the dissolution of the Philadelphia and New-York Steam Navigation Company, and, pending that, the appointment of a receiver to manage the business. The suit is brought

against the company and William P. Clyde, Benjamin Betts, John A. Leslie and Ames Rogers. The complaint, which has been filed in the County Clerk's office, alleges the following upon information and belief: The Philadelphia and New-York Steam Navigation Company was incorporated April 11, 1874, under the laws of this State, by William P. Clyde, Edward H. Sinsabaugh, Benjamin Betts, Amos Rogers, John A. Leslie, William J. Burgess and Jacob Loridard, of this city and Brooklyn, for the purpose of navigating steam vessels

between this port and Philadelphia, and no other points. The capital of the company was fixed at \$300,000, the di. rectors to be five in number, and the term of existence to be limited to twenty years. The directors for the first year were William P. Clyde, Benjamin Betts. John A. Leslie, Amos Rogers and Jacob Lorillard. The officers were William P. Clyde, president : Jacob Lorillard, vice-president; Amos Rogers, secretary and areasurer. Mr. Clyde and his business pur-ners were appointed agents for the company, to receive 24 per cent on inward freights and 5 per cent on all outward freights at each end of

the line and 212 per cent on disbursements. It is alleged that Benjamin Betts, Edward H. Sinsabaugh, John A. Lesile, William J. Burgess at Anburn, and by his connection with enterprises in and Amos Rogers were, in 1874, and the field of transportation. He was one of the three or have been continually since (except Mr. Rogers) four gentlemen who orginated the Merchants' Union who left that employ recently), clerks in the employ- Express Company, which gave such an imment of William P. Clyde & Co., in this city. Each was pulse to the express business of the United noted in the books of the company as a subscriber for States about thirteen years ago, and whose lively one share, but all were required by W. P. Clyde to assign competition with the American Express Company will the certificates to him. On account of this, these clerks, long be remembered by the merchants of the counit is alleged, no longer continued legal owners of shares, | try. and the number of bona fide stockhoiders was reduced below the number required by law to constitute such a company. Consequently, been identified is the Southern Central Railroad, an RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY.

Mr. Rice brought his "Surprise Party" to of stockholders or directors to conduct a legitithe Union Square Theatre last night, when they played the "Babes in the Wood." The piece has been done here before by Mr. Colville's company, but there were some shares by Jacob Lorillard, 1,155 by Thomas Clyde, and It is also alleged that the purpose

> contrary to law, there has never been an annual or other election held by the stockholders for choosing directors, nor any meeting called of the stockholders for any purpose; but that W. P. Clyde, as president and agent, assisted by his cierks as directors and his father, has managed the affairs of the company since June 16, 1874, without making any returns of moneys received or profits earned, or transferring to the treasurer any money whatever. That so-called directors' meetings have been held only on December 15, 1874. March 17, 1875, November 15, 1878, and February 11, 1879, although at the first meeting it was resolved to meet on Tuesday of each week until otherwise ordered Also, that a private meeting was held on March 17, 1875, without giving notice to Jacob Lorillard, vicepresident, who was then in this city, at which a resolution was passed authorizing the withdrawal of the steamships Vindicator and Fanita from the Patiadel phia outside line to New-York at the beginning of canal navigation, and the running of them between Philadelpina and Charleston or other ports, which was contrary to the charter. Under this resolution it is alleged W. P. Clyde and his father used these vessels in

paying classes of freight from the vessels of the company to his own boats and barges. By this the profiss which the company reasonably would have made were diverted to others. It is alleged in addition, that in violation of the statute, win. P. Clyde has never flied in the County Clerk's office a certificate stating the amount of capital stock, and that if was paid in (as it was in 1874), maned by himself as president and by a majority of the directors.

The plaintiffs believe that, owing to the alleged fraudulent and lilegal management of the property, the company has been for more than a year bast insolvent, as will appear from its books and those of Win. P. Clyde & Co., as agents, and that a continuance of its corporate existence will emble the present frauculent management to deprive secund creditors of their just dues, and prevent bons fide stockholders from having the means of satisfying rightful claims against the corporation. It is also alleged that the firm of William P. Clyde & Co. is not in such a condition of solvency as to be able to pay its habilities if now called upon, and that the communation of the bundness of the Steam Navigation Company in such hands is liable to cause total lies to its creditors and stockholders.

Appended to the companiant are the signature of Attorney-General Schoolamaker and afficiavits of Howert L. Reade (who has been appointed by the Attorney-General to act in the case), and Jacob Lorillard, stockholder, setting forth that they believe the masters contained in the compaint to be true. Mr. Lorillard, stockholder, setting forth that they believe the masters contained in the companiant to be true. Mr. Lorillard, stockholder, setting forth that they believe the matters contained in the companiant to be true. Mr. Lorillard, stockholder, setting forth that they believe the matters contained in the companiant to be true. Mr. Lorillard, stockholder, setting forth that they believe the matter adoption of the size, st. tements of the officers and cambiogés of the company, and f

The counsel for the defence are Mesers. Beardman & Boardman, of No. 322 Breadway. As attempt was made to see these lawyers last evening, but Samuel foordman was just recovering from a severa eitack of gouchasts and unable to talk, while his partner was out

MR. CLYDE AS A COMPLAINANT. THE ARREST OF AMOS ROGERS ON CHARGES OF EM-

BEZZLEMENT-HIS EXPLANATION. A matter which has caused much comment in shipping circles recently has been the removal of Mr. Amos Rogers from Mr. Cly le's office, where he had held important positions for ten or twelve years. He first entered Mr. Clyde's service as office boy, was then promoted to cashler, and next became succeeded by Mr. Babcock as president of Pacific Mail, Mr. Rogers was known as Mr. Clyde's private secretary. A few weeks ago Mr. Clyde ent notices to several companies that Mr. Rogers had been discharged. Mr. Clyde had Mr. Rogers arrested in April on a charge of embezziement. He was admitted to buil, Jacob Lerillard becoming his bondsman. The amount alleged to be in default was from \$40,000 to \$60,000. Mr. Rogers claims that this amount is estimated from the percentage on commissions which he was allowed by an agreement made by Mr. Civde's father, and sanctioned by Mr. Civde himself. It is no believed that the matter will be brought to trial.

HOT WORDS TO A STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT. MR. CLYDE USES VIOLENT LANGUAGE TO D. S.

BABCOCK. An unpleasant meeting occurred on Wednesday last between W. P. Clyde and D. S. Babcock; president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in a banking-house in Wall-st. Mr. Clyde approached Mr. Babcock and criticised a circular issued by the latter to the stockholders of Pacific Mail in relation to the approaching election of directors. The particular part of this circular referred to was that which calls attention to Henry Hart's claims to a part in the management of Pacific Mail. This paragraph reads:

Let her bury the Southern Bourbons under a crushing defeat, and form a strong alliance with the Conservatives of the North. She has barely time to do this. If it is not done this year it may be too late. Her Congressmen should instantly take the lead in a course so conservative that it will be sustained and approved so conservative that it will be sustained and approved by a majority of the Northern people. A majority of the Northern people are opposed to a dead-lock—the South should instantly take steps to prevent a dead-lock. Her Congressmen can do this, pass the Silver lock. Her Congressmen can do this, pass the Silver bill, the Yellow Fever bill, and a few other necessary measures, and thus kill the Grant movement. But when it is considered that as a director for th

Mr. Babcock defended the language used in the circular, and after a few words between the Clyde denounced Mr. Babcock as " a Har, scoundrel, and a d-d coward." Mr. Babcock became flushed, but subdued his passion, and turned on his beel and went out. He said afterward that he did not want a personal encounter with Mr. Clyde, nor did he desire to have their names associated, as Mr. Clyde was onything but a gentleman.

OBITUARY.

CHIEF-ENGINEER JAMES B. KIMBALL. Washington, May 19 .- Captain Belknap, mmanding the Pensacola Navy Yard, reports to the Navy Department the death yesterday, at that port, of Chief-Engineer J. B. Kimball, who died of peritonitis.

Chief-Engineer Kimball was born at Chicago, July 22, 1835. He was appointed from Illinois, September 8, 1853, as a Third-Assistant Engineer in the Navy. During 1853 he was attached to the office Engineer-in-Chief at Washington, and from 1854 to 1856 he served in the steamer Fulton, of the Home Squadron. In June 26, 1856, he became a scond-Assistant Engineer, and between that date and July, 1859, when he became a First-Assistant Engineer, he served on the Home Station, the lakes and the Mediterranean. In 1860 and 1861 he served on the Brazil Station as Senior Engineer in charge, and in the latter year he also served in this city as inspector of vessels for purchase by the Government. In 1962 and 1963 he was attached to Admiral Farragut's flag-ship Hartford. and took part in all the battles in which that sele-brated vessel was engaged during the Mississippt River campain. He was placed on special duty at this port in 1864-1865, and from 1865 to 1867 was attached port in 1864-1885, and from 1865 to 1867 was attached to the Flag-ship Powharan and the steamer Dacotah, of the South Pacelle Squadron. After serving about a year on the Lakes, he became, in 1868, by permission of the Navy Department, inspector of Bollers and Machinery for the City of Chicago. In 1871 he was attached to the ironelad Terror, and in 1872 and 1873 was inspector of Machinery affoat at Norfolk. He was Fleet Engineer on the North Pacific Station in 1873 and 1874, and Fleet Engineer of the North Aviantic Station in 1875 and 1877. In 1877 he went to Pensacoln as chief engineer of the Navy Yard there. He ranked second in the list of chief engineers, holding the relative cank of licutemant-commander.

MR. ELMORE P. ROSS. AUBURN, N. Y., May 19 .- The Hon. Elmore

Mr. Ross had been for years one of the most active and influential of the citizens of Central New-York. A man of remarkable judgment in business affairs, he accumulated early in life a considerable fortune, which he enlarged by operations in real estate Mr. Ross was a leading officer in the company important libe running across this State from Lake Ontario through the Cry of Auburn to Owego, and thence to the Pennsylvania State line. He has been for several years the president of the road, the line thriving und r his management of its affairs. Mr. Ross was in many respects a typical American, and, like so many other successful men, was interested in a large variety of enterprises—banks, factories, building lots, contracts, etc. He had been for years the most luding little and the most full that the large variety of the contral New-York, and it was his son, Mr. Charles N. Ross, who was State Treasurer during Governor Tilden's meanibency. He was a ginlai gentleman and a man of perfect integrity and uprightness. Ontario through the Cly of Auburn to Owego, and

CAPTAIN NICHOLAS HOYSRADT.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 19.-Captain Nicholas Roysmot, a former resolent of this city, died in Law-rence, Karsas, on the 13th met., from the effects of a pistel shot received while making an arrest as Deputy-Sheriff there some time previous. He was a veteran of the lote war, having served all through it in the 20th New-York. He was a saliant soldier and an able lawyer, and within a wittr, eccentric genius. He was of Ger-man descent, and forty years of age.

THE REV. MOSES BALLOU. ATCO, N. J., May 17.—The Rev. Moses Baliou, of the University Caurel, died here this morning.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT. GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Washington, May, 20-1 s. m

For the Middle Atlantic States, and New-England, lower pressure, stationary or rising tempera-ture, winds mostly from southeast to southwest, partly could weather and local rains.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

HOURS: Morning. Night. 1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 30

TRIBERS OFFICE, May 20, 1 a. m .- The barometer fell slightly yesterday, but the tendency was upward at midnight. Cloudy and partly cloudy weather prevailed, with light rains during the first, second, and last quar ters of the day. The temperature ranged between 622 and 772, the average being 12 lower than on Sunday. The amount of moisture in the air has been disminished. but is still large.

Cloudy and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rains, may be expected in this city and vicinity today.

SENATOR SESSIONS AND NASSAU STREET

HIS VOTE LAST WEEK ON THE BILL TO PROTECT IT-REALLY AN ANXIOUS PRIEND TO NASSAU STREET ALL THE WHILE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In your paper of to-day you say: "The zeal of the Senator from the Chautauqua Dis-trict in behalf of the Battery Park, at the lower end of New-York City, and in opposition to the bill to protect Nussan-st, and Brown way against an elevated railroad, is one of the most in toresting, if not one of the most edifying, features in the situation at Albany." I cannot conceive how you should make such a statement when I publicly stated, make such a statement when I publicly stated, pending the motion to recommit the bill, that I was in favor of protecting Nassan-st, and Broadway from an elevated railway, and off-red to ask unanimous ecosent to order a bill of that character to a third reading then and there, I am unqualinedly in favor of a bill of that character, but it was stated by New-York Sonators that in midition thereto it allowed the elevated roads to occupy the whole Battery. Yours very truly,

Senate Chamber, Albany, N. Y., May 17, 1879.

[H] Mr. Sessions is so willing to protect. Nassan-st.

[If Mr. Sessions is so willing to protect Nassan-st, and lower lireadway against an elevated road as he represents himself to be, it is singular and unfortunate that the representatives of the Nassau Street property-owners should have become pressed with the idea that he was one of their chief opponents, and a feader among that not over-reputable company of Senators who are trying to defeat the bill. We are glad to be assured that this is all a mistake, and shall, there fore, watch Mr. Sessions's future votes upon the bill with great interest. The number of times he earnestly seeks unanimous consent to forward

AERONAUTIC EXPERIMENTS.

measures of this kind must be carefully reported.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In your notice of the attractions of

the coming season at Manhattan Beach you see fit to inciude the bailoon observations I am about to undertake this season among the number. I do not see that I can object to this, as I never yet ascended without being the centre of attraction for many people. Of course I propose to accommodate all who may wish to inspect my apparatus, and of these presume there will be a great many, as the cale of my operations has never been surpassed in this country. But my primary object is actually to deternine the feasibility of crossing the ocean in an air voyage; a conclusion which, I may as well confess, I have already arrived at in advance. I have an abundance of means at my command to enable me to make this endeavor properly, and if the public will only give me a patient waiting I hope to convince them that I am in carnest. Let me add that I do not propose again" to undertake a trip to Europe. This is my first "again" to undertake a trip to Europe. This is my first appearance in the role of a trans-atlantic aeronaut, and as I have said, I do not propose that the project shall be mere taik. Furthermore, it is not my intention to make the attempt this year, nor in either of the balloons I am now building. These are designed for captive ascensions only, to enable me to gauge the weather during the whole of the coming Summer; while the air-ship in which I propose to make the ocean voyage will be specially constructed for that purpose, and probably during next Winter. Respectfully. SAMUEL A. KING, Aeronaut. New-lork, May 19, 1879.

TWO NOTABLE LETTERS.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND HORACE GREELEY. WHAT THE SOLDIER THOUGHT OF SECESSION AND

THE EDITOR OF ASSASSINATION. Below are printed for the first time two striking letters from two remarkable men. General W. T. Sherman gives his views as to the origin and object of the war for the Union, and shows that the sympathies of the man and the bopes of the statesman were not obliterated by the excitement and glory of his brilliant career as a soldier. The circumstances which called out Mr. Greeley's letter are fully explained in the communication which precedes it. His views on the little plot to assassinate Jefferson Davis will be generally recognized as characteristic,

ASSASSINATING JEFFERSON DAVIS. WHAT THREE UNION SOLDIERS PROPOSED TO DO.

To the Editor of The Tribune SIR: In looking over a bundle of old letters I find one which endly reminds me of fifteen years ago. It is a scrap of unwritten history, which may interest readers of THE TRIBUNE.

There were three of us, tent-mates in the Army of the Potomae, who had just returned from one of those terrible reconnoissances through a Virginia storm of mingled we reached our old quarters, and after building a fire and eating a rough supper, we sat talking over the sufferings we had just undergone men we had lost, and naturally we fell to speculating on the results of the war. Would it end favorably for the Union ! Would we live to see it close and return to friends and home! At last one said he would willingly die, if by so doing he cussed very earnestly by our little company, and we all agreed, to the sentiment that it would be better to die, voluntarily and deliberately, as Winkelried and others had for their country in ancient times, than to be marched to death, or be killed in some insignificant skirmish, as some of our comrades had been on that day So strongly had this thought taken root in our minds that it was frequently brought up, and at last shaped itself into an earnest desire to do something. What to do was the second step. On this point our minds were led to believe, that if the head of the Con federacy was removed the war would soon close. case of Sergeant Champe in the Revolutionary War was brought up, and by a similar scheme two of our mess were to escape as deserters

to the Contederates, work our way to Richmond, and end the war by killing Davis. Of course there would be obstacles, and certain death to the two who went; but this was all worked out, and the cost counted. It was death to go, and pretty sure death to remain. There would be a name connected with the attempt, which a private soldier could not hope to gain in the ranks.

Just at this time an unusual event occurred. One of our mess was stationed as "safeguard" at a farmhouse near Culpepper Court House, occupied by a family named Tanner. To this family one day came an old lady and her daughter, bearing the family name of the mother of the guard, who was born and raised in Virginia. The meeting between the two indies and the soidier resulted in a friendship, and several interviews took place. The old lady had two sons who were prisoners in our lines, and from whom she had not heard for many mouths, and through the efforts of the safeguard she was enabled to correspond with them. The young ladies, of whom there were two, were anxious to visit our camo, and we got a pass from General Sedgwick for that purpose, and one day they rode into our camp, accompanied by their brother, a boy of twelve or four-een years. The girls were bandsome and fine fourteen years. The girls were bandsome and fine riders, like all the Virginia girls, and were of course welcome visitors to the blue-coats, who all treated them courtsously. A fine dinner was prepared in their looner by the Q M.'s sable cock, after which one of the girls, who was a good singer and a fleree scenesionist, sang the "Bonnie Bitte Flag," "The Dress the Southern Lavies Wear," and other patroile (i) sours. This naturally led to a little talk on the war, and sate boldly claimed it would be but right for us, especially the one she called "fousing," to join the Confederacy, where she was sure we would be well received. She had relatives in good army simplified in received. She had relatives in good army simplified at Richmond, and woold recommend us to them. She knew of several, she said, who had left our army in that way, and who were stationed at Richmond, and not sent to the front and exposed to recapture.

The dinner party closed, and we escorted the girls to the picket line and parted with the win, all parties apparently pleased with the visit. When we returned to the camp-fire that evening we were all unusually impressed with the evening we were all unusually impressed with the events of the day, and the path which seemed to be opened so plainly to as. We were in earnest now, and the question was not which should go, but which must remain, for we were all caper to make the attempt. But it was necessary for one to remain to state the facts in regard to our descrition, and put us right in the eyes of our friends. It was finally arranged who were to go, and the time and manner were also agreed upon. We at first intended to obtain the consent of some superior officer, like Sedgwick, and have a false pursuit made after us, as was done in Compe's case; but after sounding the proper persons that idea was abundoned, and we determined to make the effort on our own responsibility. When these preliminaries were all arranged, the one who was to remain began to have might vince as to the results of the enterprise. Would the killing of Davis, if we were consensated have the desiral effect I he acqued that

knew more of affairs generally than we did would know better as to the realitis.

Then whom should we ask for advice? Not our Army friends or officers, for they had no faith in anything but themselves. Not to friends at home, for they were the last who must know it. At last we thought of Horace Greeley. We felt we could frust in his honor and judgment, and our plan was laid before him. In a week the following letter was received, which accided us to abundon the effort for a time. Shortly afterward the sixth Corps was on its march through the widerness; both of my tentimates were killed, as they anticipated, and for fifteen years have slept in unknown graves. The letter I have kept as a memento of my brave comrades and the plan which they had resolved to carry out. I know not what the world may think r say of this story; I only know that we were in earnest about it, and Mr. Greeley's estimate of the characters mentioner Summit, Ohio, April 24, 1879. "SIXTH CORPS."

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, March, 4, 1864. Sin: Trust God in all things, and work by His means. I submit that assessination is not among these. You greatly mistake in supposing Davis of any special consequence. The monster that is devouring us is Slavery-the passion for using the ignorant and simple, not for their own good, but for ours alone. Were this out of our own blood we should very soon see the rebellion crumble, and, as it is, the war will last no longer than we need its trying and ultimately purifying influences. Yours,

GENERAL SHERMAN ON SECESSION. THE CLAIMS OF DUTY AND THE TIES OF FRIEND SHIP. H'DQ'RS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPL.

HORACE GREELEY.

IN THE FIELD NEAR MOULTON, GA.
June 30, 1864. ______, Baltimore, Md.

DEAR MADAM: Your welcome letter of June 18, came to me hero amid the sound of battle, and, as you say, little did I dream when I kissed you playing as a school girl in ____ that I should control a vast army pointing like the swarm of Alarie toward the plains of the South. Why, oh why is this! If I know my own heart it bests as warmly as ever toward those kind and generous families that greeted us with such warm hospitality in days long past but still present in emory, and to-day were any of our old cherished circle. as of old, the stern feelings of duty would meit as snow own children that they might be sheltered. And yet they call me barbarian, bandit and monster, and all th epithets that language can invent that can signify maignity and hate. All I pretend to say is that on Earth or in Heaven man

ust submit to some arbiter. He must not throw off his allegiance to his government or his God without just reason and cause. The South had no cause, not a reason or pretext. Indeed by her unjustifiable course she has arown away the proud history of the past, and laid open her fair country to the tread of devastating war. She bantered and builted us to the conflict. Had we declined battle America would have sun't back coward and eraven, meriting the contempt of all mankind. As a na tion we were forced to accept battle and that once begun it has gone on until the war has assumed proportions at even we in the hurly-burly sometimes stand aghast. I would not subjugate the South in the sense so offensively assumed, but I would make every citizen of the land obey the common aw; submit to the same no worse, no better-our equals and not our superiors. I know, and you know, that there were young men in our day, men no longer young but who control their fellows, who assumed to the gentlemen of the South a supertority of courage and manhood, and boastingly defled us of th North to take up arms. God knows how rejustantly we accepted the issue, but once the issue joined, like in other ages, the Northern races though slow to anger, once aroused, are more terrible than the more inflamma-

battle, the desolations of homes, the bitter anguish of families, but the very moment the men of the South say that instead of appealing to war, they should have ap-pealed to reason, to our Congress, to our Courts, to Religion, and to the experiences of history, then will I say, Peace, peace. Go back to your point of error, and resume your pinces as American citiz as with all their proud heritages. Whether I shall live to see that point is problematical; but you may, and you may fell your mother and seter that I never forget one kind look or greeting, or even wished to effect its remembrance, but in putting on the armer of war id did that our common country should not perish in his my and dishoner. in putting on the armer of war i did it that our common country should set perish in intermy and dishonor. I am married—have a wife and six children living in Lameaster, Ohio. My career has been an eventual one; but I nope that when the cleants of anger and massion are dispersed, and truth emerges high and clear, you and all who knew me in early years will not blush that we were once close friends. Tell E —— for me that I hope that she may live to realize that the possins of "secession" is as monstrous in our Civil Code as disphedience was in the Divine law. Should the fortunes of war ever bring your mother or sister or any of our old clique under the shelter of my authority I do not believe they will have cause to recrei it. Give my love to your children and my respects to your mored husband. nd my respects to your nonored husband.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

COMPLIMENTS TO THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

The report of the Special Legislative Committee on Normal Schools, which was presented to the Legislature yesterday, contains the following reference to the Normal College of this city:

The New-York Normal College of this city:

The New-York Normal College is a notably excellent school, not only in the magnificence and exicut of its appointments, but in the system and perfectness of its appointments, but in the system and perfectness of its autornal management. It is fitted to awaken something much higher than mere personal or local pride, for it cannot fail to inspire a high degree of hopefulness for the tuture of the City of New-York. In various for the tuture of the City of New-York. In various credit is due to the distinguishe (Board of Education and to the faculty, especially the president, Themss Hunter, Ph.D., under whose supervision and counsel the college to the faculty, especially the pres Pa.D., under whose supervision a Ph.D., under whose supervision and counsel the code was founded and has reached its present high position

Connoisseurs cannot agree whether partienlar kinds of win-s and inquors are most improved by di-intion with Carbonic, Selters or Vieby, but all are unoni-mous in pronouncing Schultz's brand of either superior to any other.-[N. Y. Express.

BUFFALO OUTSPOKEN ON THE CANALS. BUFFALO, May 19 .- At a special meeting of the members of the Board of Trade, this afternoon, a strong resolution was passed unanimously, declaring that the Board is utterly opposed to Mr. Aivord's pro-posed amendment to the Constitution.

A clergyman of an original turn of mind is passing by a parishioner's shep, and in order to empha-size a great meral lesson bounds sundenly in crying "Boo!" Naturally the parishioner starts. "You did not expect to have me call?" "I did not by a blessed sight," "Suppose I had been Death-where would you have neen! Chaw on that!" and the excellent clergy-

Cuticura Remedies

Mesara Where & Forma have never doubted the specific properties of Cuticura, Cuticura Resouvent, and Cuticura Rosouvent, and committed one of Rumors of the Blood, Sain, and Sealo. They are, however, astouched at their universal success for it was to be expected that in the hunds of some they would fail solely from the area of controlled to say without lear of controlled on the no remedies over othered, in the short space of one year, the number of wonderful cures performed by the Cuticura Remedies.

Old Picture Frames
Rockly glided at very traing cost.
Horse Shoes (new se fashiousble) richly gilded.
Royal Gold Panti, old, nor hoftle.
Williams' Liquid Gold, \$1 per bottle.
Depot, 5 East 4th-st. The trade supplied.

ABBE-On May 19, after a brief illness, William Colgata
Abbe, in the 36th year of his age
Funeral services will be held at 2:30 p. m., Weenesday, May
21, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mahion C. Martin, College ave. New Brunswick, N. J.
Frienes from New York take the 1p. m. train Pennaylvania
Raifrond.

Railroad.

Alinehttson—At Syosset, I. I., on First Day night, Fifth Month, Ishh, Richard Albertson, aged 68 years.

Belaures and friends are invited to attent the Cansend, at Friends' Meeting-house, Westhinty, on Fourth Day, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock a. m.

Carriagos will be in waiting at Westbury on the arrival of the 10 a. m. train from Hunter's Point.

DARBEE-In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, May 18, Levi Dur-bee, in the 77th year of its ago. Fineral Wednesday afternoon, May 21, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his sun, No. 159 South 1st.st. Resulves and friends are respectfully invited.

DEZARNAULD-On Saturday, May 17, Louis Dezarmauld,

wednesday, May 21, at 2,30 a. in.

FREEMAN—At Kast Orange, N.J., so Sunday, May 18, Sarah
Jane Close, daughter of William and Elizabeth Close, and
wife of Elijah P. Freeman.

Belatives and throats of the family are invited to attend the
funeral services, at her late residence, on Grove st., East
Orange, on Tuesday, May 20, at 5,30 p. m.

Trains leave foot of Barclay and Christouher sts, at 4,30 p. m.
Carriagues will be in waining at the depot.

Her remains will be interred at White Plains, N. Y., on
Wednesday, Ziat inat.

HALL—On Monday morning, 19th inst., of presuments, Mrs.
First Catherine Hall, and T2 years I morth and 7 days.

Her relatives and friend are respectfully invited to attend
har funeral statements. The residence of her son, John H.
Hall, 500 Milliavo., on Wednesday, at 4 orders p. m.

Her remains will be interred in Shopy Hollow Cometary, Tarretewn. Thursday morning. It is kindly requested that
Treenas will omit sending flowers.

HUBER—At Germantown, Philadelphia, on the 17th inst.

HUBER-At Germantown, Philadelphia on the 17th inst. James S. Huber.

YE. In Brooziva, Sanday, 18th inst., Sarah Jeaney, wife of Tristram Nye, in the 66th year of her age.

or resumant sye, to the ooth year of her age.

SPOFFORD—On Saturday, May 17, Harrief A., wife of Gardiner String Spofford, and daughter of Embaghin Townsond.

Relatives and triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Brick Church, Sthaws, and 37thst., on Thesday morning, at 10:30 o'dook. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

Special Notices

A Sick Intants' Retreat

All humane persons must have felt keenly the sufferent fatter decreases to which the infants of the poor in fact are liable during the hot months. The death rate them in certain years in July and August to 1,000 per to which a large proportion was that of young children. and fatal discusses to which the lifeants of the poof. In New York are liable during the hot menths. The death rate has risen in certain years in July and August to 1,000 per week, of which a large proportion was that of young children.

The total number of deaths of children under rive years in this city is about 12,000 each year or nearly one had of the whole number of deaths. The majority of the fatal cases in Summer are from CHOLEAS INFANIUM, and the intestinal discuss, The total number of deaths from Diarracond thesesses among children mader five years in NY-73 was 3,187. It is the experience now of medical antiborities and of many parents that a week of schair it sent cases will very often save life. The Children's Ale Somety layer been for some years arranging against this sickness and death rich by means of their "Still Main a doaler. First, and to these fine Summer, if the public will, all, a "INFANYS ILLETIEAT," on the public will, all, a "INFANYS ILLETIEAT," on the public will, all, a "INFANYS ILLETIEAT," on the content of the work week of a few days. The mothers will do much of the work week of a few days. The mothers will do much of the work week of a few days. The mothers will do much of the work week of a few days. The mothers will do much of the proposed of the standishment, so that some 0,000 cross, it is believed, might be cared for at an expense of about \$4,000. An outfit of one \$1,500 would be a week of a best will not be understaken will do much of the proposed Sanitarium to between \$5,000 miles who saved by such an instrumentality. Who will add to the saved by such an instrumentality. Who will add to the saved by such an instrumentality. Who will add to the saved by such an instrumentality. Who will add to the saved by such an instrumentality. Who will add to the saved by such an instrumentality. Who will add to the saved by such an instrumentality. The miles have could be saved by such an instrumentality. The Alexan and the public come for ward to the children's Ala Saciety and save of th

John G. Peters, M. D.
A. Jacobi, M. D.
Samul T. Hubbard, M. D.
H. B. Sands, M. D.
H. B. Sands, M. D.
H. J. Sands, M. D.
H. J. Sands, M. D.
H. J. Will am H. Van Buren, M. D.
H. M. S. Gouley, M. D.
H. Matisck Cheesman, M. D.

Congress Water, its superiority as a catharne and altera-Freidrichstati Bitter Water.

Now Ready! THREE NEW NOVELS FOR 20 CENTS

TRIBUNE NOVEL EXTRA No. 18 contains THREE DIFFERENT AND COMPLETE STORIES OF ENGLISH LIFE, under the general tille of

THREE WIVES. By the well-known and popular Author of "LORDS AND LADIES." Sent by mail on receipt of price.

Man's Mission on Earth. A thorough Medical Treatisa, indicating now Confirmed Disabilities may be removed. The experience of 20 years sindy observation and professional practice, showing the agreement at all health respected Manipole, Strengthened Vitality and avoid conditions of Health, has have been impaired by overfaxed powers. A statement of the Obstacles to Mirriage, and of the means to remove hem. By mail, 250, Curriage or postage straigs, Address see'y Mirroum Anatomy and Science, 1.146 Broatway, N. K. them. By mail, 20c fearth any of paragraph and as Secty Mursum Anatoms and Scheme, L16 Broadway, N.X.

Post Office Notice.—The torough mails for the week ending HATURDAY, May 24. 1870. Will close at this office on TUE-DAY, at 2 m., for Europe, by steamining Newarda, via Queenshiwn, on WEINESDAY, at 4 m., for France-direct, by steamining St. Laurect, via liavre; and at 1 p.m., for Europe, by steamining Bothnia, via Queenshiwn, on THUESDAY, at 12 m., for France-direct, by steamining St. Daring, and Hamburg (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed); and at 1 p. m. for Europe, by steaming Reputation, by the Continent of Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed); and at 1 p. m. for Europe, by steaming City of Seriin, via Queenshown (correspondence for Germany and Sestiand must be specially addressed); and at 4x50 a.m., for Scotland direct, by steam-sing Anchoria, via Glasgow; and at 11.00 a.m., for Europe, by steaming liftein, via Southampson and Bremen Sewen, and Nos ara are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen susancers only. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific Ports leare New-York May 20. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco June 2. The saids for China and Japan leave San Francisco June 2. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco June 2.

ralia, &c., leave San Francisco June 9. The mains for Chia and Japan leave San Francisco June 2. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster, Post Office, New-York, May 10, 1878. Republican Central Committee .- Regular monthly most-g at Republican Hall, 33d-st. near Broadway, this (Puceing at Republican Hall, 33d-st, hear several day, evening, at 8 o'clock.

C. A. ARTHUB, President.

SOLON B. SMITH, SAMURI. G. HURNS, Secretarios.
Mechas of the Executive Commit

Even yet my heart bleeds when I see the carpage of mr at the Executive Committee at 7:36 o'clock.